

MARSHALL COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

A National Republican Newspaper. Devoted to Constitutional Liberty, Union, and every true Interest of the Country.

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The Republican

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R. M. ROWN, Manufacturers of Tin, Sheet Iron and Copperware, and dealer in Stoves—a sign of Tin shop & Stove.

CHARLES PALMER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, and Hats & Caps.

J. G. OSBORNE, Attorney & Counselor at Law. Office on stairs over Palmer's Store, Plymouth, Ind.

D. R. J. W. BENNETT'S office at his residence three doors north of Edwards Hotel, on Michigan street.

BROOKS & EVANS, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery and Ready made Clothing; corner Laporte & Mich. streets.

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D. R. A. LEMON, Practicing Physician, and dealer in Drugs & Medicines, Oils, Paints & Groceries, east side Michigan street.

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W. SMITH, Justice of the peace, will attend to business in the Circuit and Pleas courts. Over the Post office.

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D. H. D. GRAY, Eclectic Physician, will attend to calls day or night. Office four doors north of C. H. Reeve's residence.

ELLIOTT & Co. Wagon, Carriage & Plow Manufacturers, at their new stand at the south end of the Bridge, Plymouth street.

D. R. BROWN, Physician and Surgeon, will promptly attend to all calls in his profession. Office at his residence, south Plymouth street.

A. JOSEPH, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, South Plymouth.

D. R. CHAS. WEST, Eclectic Physician, Office at his residence, east side Michigan street.

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EDWARDS' HOTEL, Wm. C. Edwards Proprietor, corner of Michigan and Washington streets.

A. K. BRIGGS, Horse Shoeing and Blacksmithing of all kinds done to order. Shop south east of Edwards' Hotel.

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GOLDEN SYRUP, of a superior quality, at
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True source of Health in the Female Constitution. Just received and for sale by
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Aug. 7, 1856.

Miscellaneous.

Bill Whiffetree's Dental Experience.

Have you ever had the tooth-ache? If not, then blessed is your ignorance, for it is indeed bliss to know nothing about the tooth-ache, as you know nothing, absolutely nothing about pain—the acute, double-distilled, rectified agony that lurks about the roots or fangs of a treacherous tooth. But ask a sufferer how it feels, what it is like, how it operates, and you may learn something theoretically which you may pray heaven that you may not know practically.

But there's poor William Whiffetree—he's been through the mill, fought, bled, and died (slightly) with the refined, essential oil of the agony caused by a raging tooth. Every time we read *Othello*, we are half inclined to think that more than half of Iago's devilishness came from that "raging tooth," which would not let him sleep, but tortured and tormented "mine ancient" so that he became embittered against all the world, and blackamoors in particular.

William Whiffetree's case is a very strong illustration of what tooth-ache is, and what it causes people to do; and affords a pretty fair idea of the manner in which the tooth and sufferer are medicinally and morally treated by the materia medica, and friends at large.

William Whiffetree—or "Bill" as most people called him—was a sturdy young fellow of two-and-twenty, of "poor but respectable parents," and 'tended the dry goods store of one Ethan Rakestraw, in the village of Rockbottom, State of New York.

One unfortunate day, for poor Bill, there came to Rockbottom a galvanized-looking individual, rejoicing in the epithet of Dr. Hannibal Orestes Wangbanger. As a surgeon, he had—according to the album-full of certificates—operated in all the scientific branches of amputation, from the scalp lock to the heel-tap upon Emperors, Kings, Queens, and common folks; but upon his science in the dental way, he spread and grew luminous. In short, Dr. Wangbanger had not been long in Rockbottom before his "gift of gab," and unadulterated propensity to elongate the blanket, set every body, including poor Bill Whiffetree, in a furor to have their teeth cut, filed, scraped, rasped, reset, dog out, and burnished up.

Now Bill, being, as we forestated, a muscled-up developed youth, got up in the most sturdy New Hampshire style, his teeth were teeth in every way calculated to perform long and strong; but Bill was fast imbibing counter-jumper notions, dabbling in stiff dickies, greased soap licks, and other fancy "flab-dabs," supposed to be essential in cutting a swarth among fair sex.

So that when Dr. Wangbanger once had an audience with Mr. William Whiffetree in regard to one of Mr. Whiffetree's molars which Bill thought had a "speck" on it, he soon convinced the victim that said molar not only was specked, but out of the dead plumb of its nearest neighbor at least the 84th part of an inch!

"O, shocking!" said the remorseless him; "it will I saw it in time, Mr. Whiffetree. Why, in the course of a few weeks, that tooth, sir, would have exfoliated, calcareous supuration would have ensued, the gum would have ossified, while the nerve of the tooth becoming asphorized, the roots would have concatenated in their histiuses, and the jawbone, no longer acting upon their fossil exodus, would necessarily have led to the entire suspension of the capillary organs of your stomach and brain, and—death would supervene in two hours!"

Poor Bill! he scarcely knew what fainting was, but a queer sensation settled in his "osis frontis," while his oasis lego almost bent double under him, at the awful prospect of things before him! He took a long breath, however, and in a voice tremulous with emotion, inquired—"Good Lord, Doctor! what's to be done for a feller?"

"Plug and file," calmly said the Doctor.

"Plug and file what?"

"The second molar," said the Doctor; though the treacherous monster meant Bill's wallet of course!

"What'll cost, Doctor?" says Bill.

"Done in my very best manner, upon the new and splendid system invented by myself, sir, and practiced upon all the crowned heads of Europe, London, and Washington City, it will cost you three dollars."

"Does it hurt much, Doctor?" was Bill's cautious inquiry.

"Very little, indeed; it's sometimes rather agreeable, sir, that otherwise,"

said the Doctor.

"Then go at it, Doctor! Here's the cash," and forking over three dollars, down sits William Whiffetree in a high-backed chair, and the Doctor's assistant—a sturdy young Irishman—clamping Bill's head to the back of the chair, the latter began to "bore and file."

"O! sh! ho-ho-ho! hold on!" cries Bill, at the first gouge the Doctor gave the huge tooth.

"O! be me soul! be nazy, zur," says the Irishman, "me itself as unthundered it—'I'll howl on till yee'—"

"O—O—h—h—h!" roars Bill, as the Doctor proceeds.

"Be quiet, sir; the pain won't signify," says the Doctor.

"Go-goo-good Lord-d! Ho-ho-ho-ho!"

"O, yeez needn't be afear'd of that—I'm howldin' yeez tight as a devil!" cries the Irishman, and sure enough he was holding, for in vain Bill screwed and twisted and squirmed around; Pat held him like a cider-press.

"Let me—me—O—O—O! Everlasting creation! let me go—O—stop, hold on!" as the Doctor bored, screwed, and plugged away at the tooth.

"All done, sir; let the patient up, Michael," says the Doctor, with a confident twirl of his perfumed handkerchief.

"There, sir—there was science, art, elegance, and dispatch! Now, sir, your tooth is safe—your life is safe—your're a sound man!"

"Sound!" echoes poor Bill "sound!" Why, you've broken my jaw into splinters; you've set all my teeth on edge; and I've no more feelin'—gall darn ye!—in my jaws, than if they were iron steel-traps! You've got the wuth of your money out of my mouth, and I'm off!"

That night was one of anxiety and misery to William Whiffetree. The disturbed molar growled and twitched like mad; and, by daylight, poor Bill's cheek was swollen up equal to a printer's buff-ball, his mouth puckered, and his right eye half hanged up.

Why, William says Ethan Rakestraw, is Bill went into the store, what in grace ails the face? There looks like an owl in an ivy bush!

Been plugged and filed says Bill, looking cross as a meat-axe at his snickering Orthodox boss.

Plugged and filed? There hain't been fighting, William?

Fined? No, I ain't been fined or fighting. Mr. Rakestraw, but I bet I do fight for feller who gave me the tooth-ache!

O! O! moaned poor Bill, as he clamped his swollen jaw with his hand, and went around waving his head like a plaster-of-paris mender.

O! there's been to the dentist, eh? Got the tooth-ache? Go there to my wife; she'll cure thee in one minute. William; a little laudanum and cotton wool soon ease thy pain.

Mrs. Rakestraw applied the laudanum to Bill's molar, but as it did no kind of good, old grandmother proposed a poultice; and soon poor Bill's head and cheek were done up in mush, while he groaned and grunted and started for the store, every body gaping at his swollen countenance as though he was a rare curiosity.

Halloo, Bill! says old Firelock, the gunsmith, as Bill was going by his shop; got a bag in your calabash, or got the tooth-ache?

Bill looked daggers at old Firelock, and by a nod of his head intimated the cause of his distress.

O, that aill! Come in; I'll stop it in a minute and a half; sit down I'll fix it—I've cured hundreds, says Firelock.

What are you—O h, dear what are you going to do? says Bill eyeing the wire, and lamp in which Firelock was heating the wire.

Burn out the marrow of the tooth—'twill never trouble you again—I've cured hundreds that way! Don't be afear'd—you won't feel it but a moment. Sit still, keep cool! says Firelock.

Cool! with a hot wire in his mouth!—But Bill, being already intensely crucified, and assured of Firelock's skill, took his head out of the mush-plaster, opened his jaws, and Firelock, admonishing him to keep cool, crowded the hot, sizzling wire on to the tin foil jammed into the hollow by Wangbanger, and gave it a twist clear through the melted tin to the exposed nerve. Bill jumped, bit off the wire, burnt his tongue, and knocked Firelock nearly through the partition of his shop; and so frightened Monsieur Savon, the little barber next door, that he rushed out into the street crying—

Mon Dieu! mon Dieu! Ze sundair strikes my shop!

Bill was stone dead—Firelock crippl'd. The apothecary over the way

came in, picked up poor Bill! applied some camphor to his nose, and brought him back to life and—the pangs of the tooth-ache!

Krasote! says Squilla, the 'pothecary. I'll ease your pain, Mr. Whiffetree, in a second!

Poor Bill gave up—the krasote added a fresh invoice to his misery—burnt his already lacerated and roasted tongue—and he yelled right out.

Death and glory! O-h-h-h, murder! You've poisoned me!

Put a hot brick to that young man's face, said a stranger, 'twill take out the pain and swelling in three minutes!

Bill revived he seemed pleased with the stranger's suggestion; the brick was applied; but Bill's cheek being now half raw with the various medicines, it made him yell when the brick touched him!

He cleared for home! went to bed, and the excessive pain, finally, with laudanum, krasote, fire, and hot bricks, put him to sleep.

He awoke at midnight, in a frightful state of misery; walked the floor until daylight; was tempted two or three times to jump out of the window or crawl up the chimney!

Until noon next day he suffered, trying in vain, every ten minutes, some known cure, oils, acids, steam, poultices, and the ten thousand applications usually tried to cure a raging tooth.

Desperation made Bill revengeful—He got a club and went after Dr. Wangbanger, who had set all the village in a rage of tooth-ache. Ten or a dozen of his victims were at his door, waiting ferociously their turns to be revenged.

But the bird had flown; the tenth doctor had sloped; yet a good Samaritan came to poor Bill, and whispering in his ear, Bill started for Monsieur Savon's barber-shop, took a seat, shut his eyes, and said his prayers. The little Frenchman took a keen knife and a pair of pincers, and Bill giving one awful yell, the tooth was out, and his pains and perils at an end!—Humors of Fulconbridge.

Political.

For the Republican.

The Clergy and Politics.

Much has lately been said by Democrats against Ministers, whose influence has been exerted in political affairs. The charge of this, I think, is not hard to determine. It is evident that the influence of most Ministers is against the Democratic party, and this, in my opinion, explains the whole matter. Had their influence been thrown into the other scale, this tremendous outcry would not have been heard. Ministers might have advocated the election of Buchanan, every day and hour of the week, and not received a single word of condemnation from those who now wail so bitterly over the degeneracy of the pulpit.

But let us examine the principle here involved. Why is it that ministers must stand aloof, from every thing of a political character? Are they not citizens? Do they not enjoy the right of suffrage? Are they not governed by laws, and the same laws, as other citizens? Do they not pay taxes on their property? Are they not interested in the passage of good laws? Do they not suffer from the passage of bad laws? Why is it, then, that they must neither say no, do anything, in matters of a political bearing, when they have the same interests at stake in governmental affairs, as our citizens in general.

We are told that our Savior did not meddle with matters of government, and that ministers in this respect should follow His example. I answer, the cases are not parallel. Our Savior lived under an absolute monarchy. The people with whom He associated, could take no part in the enactment of laws. All that they could do, was to submit to Caesar or his representatives. But in our country, every citizen, however humble his sphere may be, can take a part in the enactment of those laws, by which he and the people in general are governed.

What then should the religious and moral part of community do under these circumstances? Should they not exerting their right of suffrage, and do it too in such a way, as will oppose political wrongs, and promote the general welfare of the nation? Suppose that the great mass of our well disposed citizens should abandon the ballot box, thus placing governmental affairs entirely into the hands of the rabble. The consequences of such a course can easily be foreseen. There must be a virtuous influence in affairs of State, or ruin is inevitable, especially under a government like ours.

It is plain then, that our citizens should throw their influence against

wrongs of a governmental character, and they should also determine for themselves what these wrongs are. No man should surrender up his judgment in this matter to others. Well, here are a class of ministers, who with hundreds of thousands of other citizens, are opposed to slavery. They see its blasting influences wherever it prevails. They cannot look with indifference, as a great many Democrats appear to do, upon the spread of a system, which chateizes human beings, which outrages humanity, and exposes our government to the scorn of the civilized world. Viewing slavery as a great political cancer, which is eating out the very vitals of the nation, they labor politically and morally against its further extension. For doing this, the exactions of the Democratic party are heaped upon them without measure.

If Democrats believe that slavery is right and its extension right, let them come out openly and avow it. On the other hand if slavery is wrong as most of them will admit it is a great wrong, and if so, why anathematize those who oppose it? Have ministers no right to oppose what is wrong?

As ministers are citizens, they should, I maintain, favor what is politically right, and oppose what is politically wrong. They should also judge for themselves what these rights and wrongs are, and shape their course of action accordingly.

Proceedings of the Republican State Convention.

We copy the following extremely interesting account of the debates and doings of the Republican State Convention from the Indiana State Journal:

Mr. Hudson called the Convention to order at 2 o'clock, and moved that Oliver P. Morton be appointed President, which was carried by acclamation.

Mr. Morton, on taking the chair, said: I am glad to see that the Republican party, although defeated, still possesses so much vitality. A party so lately formed, and carrying a majority of the Free States, has cause to congratulate itself. The Democratic party has succeeded only by carrying the slave States and four of the Free States. The Republican party has forced them to adopt the policy which we advocated before the election. Lecompte has been removed, ostensibly for being a murderer. But he had been guilty of many worse offenses. The true cause was the strength shown to exist in the Free State Party. Henry had changed his policy since the election. He now, in appearance at least, executes justice between the parties. I now have good hope Kansas will after all come into the Union free. And the admission of Kansas as a Free State will be the turning point of the policy of the country. Utah, New Mexico, and all the territories will come in free. Then will be destroyed the pernicious idea of "preserving the balance of power between the Free and Slave States." While the South agitates this subject, there can never be peace.

Our creed is plain. We do not assail slavery where it exists entrenched behind legal enactments; but whenever it sallies out, we are pledged to meet it as the common enemy of mankind. (Applause.) Our creed is constitutional. We point to all the decisions of the courts—to the steady policy of the country, and above all, to the doctrines of Christianity. Slavery is now in the "death flurry," and when beaten, it can never recover. We must not rest upon our arms. The enemy is active and vigorous, and must be steadily resisted. Mr. M. then spoke of Etheridge's slave trade resolution, and of the ominous fact that fifty-seven men voted against a declaration that that trade was immoral and outrageous. He compared the probable progress of the slave trade into that of Texas annexation, and showed that it began much stronger here than the last. One object in meeting here is to take measures for future action. Our cause is right, and must succeed. We have now a thousand times more vitality than our enemies. (Applause.)

Mr. Hackleman moved that R. N. Hudson act as Secretary. Carried.

Solomon Alter, of Shelbyville, was also appointed a Secretary.

Mr. Nelson moved the appointment of a committee of one from each District, to prepare resolutions, and it was ordered that all resolutions be referred to that committee without debate.

Rev. Mr. Whitcomb of Shelby, John Beard of Montgomery, John Smock of Jefferson, Mr. Freeland of Knox, Gabriel Woodfill of Decatur, Dr. Stevenson of Putnam, Othniel Beeson of Wayne, B. T. Lane of Pulaski, A. L. Robinson of Vanderburg, were appointed Vice Presidents.

The following Committee on Resolutions was appointed, and immediately retired to prepare their report:

1st District, A. T. Ellis,
2d District, R. Crawford;
3d District, M. C. Garber;
4th District, P. A. Hackleman;
5th District, S. Meredith;
6th District, J. D. Deffen;
7th District, T. H. Nelson;
8th District, G. B. McFarland;
9th District, M. H. Miers;
10th District, J. W. Davidson;
11th District, C. D. Murray.

When the committee had withdrawn, Dr. Ellis moved, that Col. Henry S. Lane address the Convention.

Mr. Lane said, that one of the greatest of English Poets had said that "Brevity was the soul of wit." Under present circumstances he would say, that brevity was the soul of propriety. Not that he could not say a great deal, for his memory was full of the abominations of "old lineism," and his heart was full of love for the great Republican movement. It has been said that this Convention was called to strengthen the hands of our Senators. It was not true. Such Senators needed no strengthening. (Applause.) He then spoke of the conduct of the Democratic party, in postponing the Senatorial elections, and said, that it was a maxim of law and morality, "that no man should profit by his own wrong." (Applause.) After two lessons, he hoped that the Republicans would learn it, and postpone the elections, not for two years only, but for two hundred years, if necessary. (Great Applause.) He then spoke of the probable course of the Administration in attaining this consummation, as willful falsifiers of the record and of history, those who during the late canvass declared that the aim of Republicanism was to dislodge the Union, or to set free the slaves of the South, whereby they practice a gross and willful fraud upon the unwary and unsuspecting.

3. That Republicanism is plain, open and direct, in principle and in action; that while its political rival is compelled, for the sake of success, to resort to a jesuitical construction of platforms, declaring its principles in language which is successfully made to mean one thing in one section of the country, and another thing in another, Republicanism has no occasion to resort to subterfuge and fraud for success; that it cannot afford to be dishonest to achieve a triumph; that its great aim is the highest attainable propriety; that its great instrumentalities for attaining this consummation, are Free Speech, Free Labor, and a full development of all the physical resources of the country and for these, Republicans pledge to the whole Union, their best energies, until success shall crown their efforts.

4. That if Kansas is saved to Freedom, the country will be indebted for that result to the strength, moral power, and energy of the Republican party; as displayed in the canvass of 1856; that they are the only party that combine the power and the will to accomplish this result; and notwithstanding their temporary defeat, it will be their duty and pleasure to continue their efforts until crowned with ultimate success.

5. That in the canvass of 1856, our standard bearer John C. Fremont, has borne himself nobly and gallantly, that exposed to the assaults of an unscrupulous foe, he has withstood the shock with a manly firmness and dignity, worthy of our highest admiration, while the shafts of falsehood and malevolence have fallen upon his feet, and he comes forth from the conflict with honor unscathed, a fame unsullied, and a bright and glorious earnest of the future.

6. That this convention, in behalf of the Republicans of Indiana, desire to express their hearty and cordial approval of the course and conduct of Hon. O. P. Morton, during the late canvass, for Governor, and hereby return to him their thanks for the faithful and energetic manner in which he conducted the canvass.

7. That the State of Indiana would be better represented in the Senate of the United States by vacant seats, than by men who have given aid and encouragement to the extension of slavery into free territory; who have encouraged the government in the perpetration of its crimes against humanity, have sneered at the sufferings of "bleeding Kansas," and mocked when their brothers blood cried to them from the ground.

8. That after a uniform practice of thirty-eight years, of electing United States Senators in joint convention of the two houses, the conduct of the Democratic Senate of 1855, in refusing to go into convention for that purpose, whereby they prevented the election of a Senator, was revolutionary; that having, by such conduct, broken down and destroyed the precedent, and thereby no law requiring such election by joint ballot, and the State having been apportioned into senatorial and representative districts by proclamation of the Governor, unauthorized by law or usage, the Senate is under no obligations to restore the precedent of electing by joint convention, but will be justified in standing upon their strict legal rights, upon a plain and most obvious principle of natural law and justice, which declares that "no one shall be allowed to profit by his own fraud."

9. That we advise and request the apportionment members of the present General Assembly, to elect United States Senators by the two Houses separately.

10. That the Constitution of Indiana ought to be so amended as to limit the right of suffrage to citizens, either by birth or naturalization; under the present laws of Congress.

11. That this committee recommend that the President of the Convention appoint a committee to prepare and publish an Address to the People of the State expressive of the sense of this Convention.

12. That we are in favor of appropriating a portion of the public lands to actual settlers, in such quantities as to secure homes to free laborers, and are opposed to monopolizing of said lands by wealthy speculators, to the exclusion of such laborers.

Mr. Kilgore suggested, before the adoption of the resolutions that some other subjects should be embodied in the report, as the Pacific Railroad, River and Harbor Improvements, and the appropriation of lands to actual settlers, but the Convention deemed it best not to interpolate the report.

Dr. Ritchey of Johnson, offered a resolution, that the Convention should

immutably, are not established by success nor overthrown by defeat; and we adhere to them as the surest foundation on which the people of the United States can rest their hopes of perpetuating the American Union.

2. That in Republicanism rests the only true conservatism of the Union and the only just defence of the Constitution; that while it defends the Constitution from reproach of being founded on despotism, in the application of its principles to the institution of slavery as it exists in a portion of the American States, it recognizes the relation of master and servant as the creature only of local law, and denies to the Federal Government any power to interfere with it where it is legalized; but at the same time with determined resistance opposes its extension into the free territories of the United States; and we arraign before the country and the world, as willful falsifiers of the record and of history, those who during the late canvass declared that the aim of Republicanism was to dislodge the Union, or to set free the slaves of the South, whereby they practice a gross and willful fraud upon the unwary and unsuspecting.

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